

THE JACKSON STANDARD.

"FOR I HAVE SWORN UPON THE ALTAR OF GOD, ETERNAL HOSTILITY AGAINST EVERY FORM OF TYRANNY OVER THE MIND OF MAN."—Jefferson.

VOL. 24.—NO. 34.

JACKSON C. H., OHIO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1870.

WHOLE NO. 1232.

THE JACKSON STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At \$1 50 per Annum, in Advance,
—BY—
D. MACKLEY.

Rates of Advertising.
Ten lines of this type, or the space occupied by the same, make one square.
Each square, one insertion, \$1.00
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Nov. 15, 66—14

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July 21, 70—6in.

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The Board of School Examiners of Jackson County Ohio, will hold regular meetings for the examination of teachers, at Jackson, on the first Monday in February, April, June, August, October, and December of each year. Examinations will begin at 10 o'clock A. M. on the first day of each session, and continue from day to day if necessary.

Applicants not known to the board must produce testimonials of good moral character. Certificates will only be granted upon actual examination, at a regular session, and will in no case be either antedated or postdated.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.
A. W. Long, Clerk.

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Having been engaged in the practice of medicine for a number of years, he flatters himself

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RESPECTFULLY TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of the town of Jackson, and vicinity. Office at his Residence, near the Fair Ground.

N. B. His General Health is very good; about

usual during the winter season as in good day. Dec. 17, 1868—14

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Will give special attention to Chronic Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Intestines, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Diseases of Women and Children, &c. &c. Feb. 17, 70—14

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Feb. 24, 70—14

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Will keep always on hand a well assorted stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Collars, and all other articles in his line of business. All work warranted as represented. Repairing promptly attended to. Give him a call. June 30, 70—3in

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July 12, 66—14

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Will keep on hand a well assorted stock of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS and all other articles in his line of business. Repairing promptly attended to. Give him a call. Dec. 6, 66—14

WEDDING CARDS

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

A year of peace and prosperity to this nation has passed since the last assembling of Congress. We have, through abundant crops, and have been spared from complications and war with foreign nations. In our midst comparative harmony has been restored. It is to be regretted, however, that a free exercise of the elective franchise has by violence and intimidation been denied to citizens in exceptional cases in several of the States lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed. The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas have been restored to representation in our national councils. Georgia, the only State now without representation, may confidently be expected to take her place there also, at the beginning of the new year, and then, let us hope, will be completed the work of reconstruction, with an acquiescence, on the part of the whole people, in the national obligation to pay the public debt created as the price of our Union, the pensions to our disabled soldiers and sailors, and their widows and orphans, and in the changes to the Constitution, which have been made necessary by a great rebellion. There is no reason why we should not advance in material prosperity and happiness as other nations did after so protracted and devastating a war.

Soon after the existing war broke out in Europe, the protection of the United States Minister in Paris was invoked in favor of the North Germans domiciled in French territory. Instructions were issued to grant the protection. This has been followed by an extension of American protection to citizens of Saxony, Prussia and Saxe Coburg Gotha, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Chili, Paraguay, and Venezuela, in Paris. The change was an onerous one, requiring constant and severe labor as well as the exercise of patience, prudence and good judgment. It has been performed to the entire satisfaction of this government, and as I am officially informed, equally so to the satisfaction of the government of North Germany. As soon as I learned that a republic had been proclaimed in Paris, and that people of France had acquiesced in the change, the Minister of the United States was ordered by telegraph to recognize it and tender my congratulations and those of the people of the United States. The re-establishment in France of a system of government disconnected with the dynastic traditions of Europe appeared to be a proper subject for the felicitations of Americans. Should the present struggle result in attaching the hearts of the French to our simpler forms of representative government, it will be a subject of still greater satisfaction to our people. While we make no effort to impose our institutions upon the inhabitants of other countries, and while we adhere to our traditional neutrality in civil contests elsewhere, we can not be indifferent to the spread of American political ideas in a great and highly civilized country like France. We were asked by the new government to use our good offices jointly with those of the European powers in the interest of peace. Answer made that the established policies and the true interests of the United States forbade them to interfere in the European questions jointly with European powers. I ascertained informally and unofficially that the government of North Germany was not then disposed to listen to such representations from any powers, and though earnestly wishing to see the blessings of peace restored to the belligerents, with all of whom the United States are on terms of friendship, I declined on the part of this government to take a step which could only result in injury to our true interests, without advancing the object for which our intervention was invoked. Should the time come when the action of the United States can hasten the return of peace by a single hour, that action will be heartily taken. I deemed it prudent, in view of the number of persons of German and French birth living in the United States, to issue, soon after the official notice of a state of war had been received from both belligerents, a proclamation defining the duties of the United States as a neutral, and the obligations of persons residing within the territory to observe their laws and the laws of nations. The proclamation was followed by others, as circumstances seemed to call for them. The people thus acquainted in advance, of their duties and obligations, have assisted in preventing violations of the neutrality of the United States.

It is not understood that the condition of the insurrection in Cuba has materially changed since the close of the last session of Congress. In an early stage of the contest the authorities of Spain inaugurated a system of arbitrary arrests, of close confinement, of military trial and execution of persons suspected of complicity with the insurgents, and of summary embargo of their properties and requisition of their revenues by executive warrant. Such proceedings, as far as they affected the persons or property of citizens of the United States, were in violation of the treaty of 1795 between the United States and Spain. Representations of injuries resulting to several persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, by reason of such violation, were made to the Spanish government. From April, 1869, to June last, the Spanish Minister at Washington had been clothed with a limited power to aid in redressing such wrongs. That power was found to be withdrawn in view, as it was said, of the favorable situation in which the island of Cuba was then, which, however, did not lead to a revocation or suspension of the extraordinary and arbitrary functions exercised by the executive power in Cuba, and we were obliged to make our complaint at Madrid. In the negotiations thus opened, and still pending there, the United States only claimed that for the future the rights secured to their citizens by treaty should be respected in Cuba, and that as to the past a joint tribunal should be established in the United States with full jurisdiction over all such claims. Before such an impartial tribunal each claimant would be required to prove his case. On the other hand, Spain would be at liberty to traverse every material fact, and thus complete equity would be done. A case which at one time threatened seriously to affect the relations between the United States and Spain has already been disposed of in this way. The claim of Lloyd Aspinwall, for the illegal seizure and detention

of that vessel, was referred to arbitration, by mutual consent, and has resulted in an award to the United States, for the owners of the same, of \$19,702 50 in gold.

Another and long pending claim of like nature, that of the whaler *Camilla*, has been disposed of by friendly arbitration during the present year. It was referred, by the joint consent of Brazil and the United States, to the decision of Sir Edward Thornton, her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, who kindly undertook the laborious task of examining the voluminous mass of correspondence and testimony submitted by the two governments, and showed there was due to the United States the sum of one hundred thousand seven hundred and forty dollars and nine cents, in gold, which has since been paid by the Imperial government. These recent examples show that the mode which the United States have proposed to Spain for adjusting the pending claims is just and feasible, and that it may be agreed to by either nation without dishonor. It is to be hoped that this moderate demand may be acceded to by Spain without further delay. Should the pending negotiations unfortunately and unexpectedly be without result, it will then become my duty to communicate that fact to Congress and invite its action on the subject.

The long deferred peace conference between Spain and the allied South American republics has been inaugurated in Washington under the auspices of the United States. Pursuant to the recommendations contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th of December, 1869, the Executive Department of the government offered its friendly offices for the promotion of peace and harmony between Spain and the allied republics. Hesiitations and obstacles occurred to the acceptance of the offer. Ultimately, however, a conference was arranged, and was opened in this city on the 29th of October last, at which I authorized the Secretary of State to preside.

It was attended by the Ministers of Spain, Peru, Chili and Ecuador. In consequence of the absence of a representative from Bolivia, the conference was adjourned until the attendance of a plenipotentiary from that republic could be secured or other measures could be adopted toward compassing its object. The allied and other republics of Spanish origin on this continent may see in this fact a new proof of our sincere interest in their welfare; to see them blessed with good governments, capable of maintaining order and preserving their respective territorial integrity, and of our sincere wish to extend our own commercial and social relations with them. The time is probably not far distant, when, in the natural course of events, the European political connection with this continent will cease. Our policy should be shaped in view of this probability, so as to ally the commercial interests of the Spanish American States more closely to our own, and thus give the United States all the pre-eminence and all the advantages which Mr. Monroe, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Clay contemplated when they proposed to join to the Congress of Panama.

During the last session of Congress a treaty for the annexation of the republic of San Domingo to the United States failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate. I was thoroughly convinced then that the best interests of the country, commercially and materially, demanded its ratification. Time has only confirmed me in this view. I now firmly believe that the moment is at hand when the United States have entirely abandoned the project of accepting as a part of its territory the island of San Domingo, a free port will be negotiated for by European nations. In the Bay of Samana a large commercial city will spring up, to which we will be tributary without receiving corresponding benefits. The folly of our rejections has aggravated the government of San Domingo, which voluntarily sought this annexation. It is a weak people, and having probably less than one hundred and twenty thousand souls, and yet possessing one of the richest localities under the sun, capable of supporting a population of ten millions of people in luxury. The people of San Domingo are not capable of maintaining themselves in their present condition, and must look for outside support. They yearn for the protection of our free institutions and laws, our progress and civilization. Shall we refuse them? The acquisition of San Domingo is desirable, because of its geographical position, commands the entrance to the Caribbean Sea and the Isthmus transit of commerce. It possesses the richest soil, best and most capacious harbors, most salubrious climate and the most valuable products of the forest, mine and soil of any of the West India Islands. Its possession by the United States will, in a few years, build up a coastwise commerce of immense magnitude which will go far toward restoring to our merchant marine the trade and revenue to those articles which we consume greatly and do not produce, thus equalizing our exports and imports. In case of foreign war it will give us command of the islands referred to, and thus prevent an enemy from again possessing a rendezvous on our coast. It protects our coast trade between the States bordering on the Atlantic and those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Now, as to the Bahamas and the Antilles, twice we must, as it were, have passed through foreign countries to get from Georgia to the west coast of Florida.

San Domingo, with stable government under which her immense resources can be developed, will give remunerative wages to ten thousand of laborers not now upon the island. This labor will take advantage of every available means of transportation to abandon the adjacent islands and seek the blessings of freedom and its sequence, each inhabitant receiving the rewards of his own labor. Porto Rico and Cuba will have to abolish slavery as a measure of self-preservation to retain their labor. San Domingo will become a large consumer of the products of North American farms and manufactories. The cheap rate at which her citizens can be furnished with food to the island, and machinery, will make it necessary that contiguous islands should have the same advantage in order to compete with the production of sugar, coffee, tobacco, tropical fruit, &c.

This will open to us a wider market for our products. The production of our own supply of these articles will cut off more than one hundred millions of our annual imports, besides increasing our exports. With such a picture it is easy to see how our large debt abroad is ultimately to be extinguished. With a balance of trade against us, including the interest of the

bonds held by foreigners, and money shipments of our citizens traveling in foreign lands, equal to the entire yield of precious metals in this country, it is not so easy to see how this result is to be otherwise accomplished. The acquisition of San Domingo is an assertion of national protection. It is asserting our just claim to a controlling influence over the great commercial traffic south to flow from the West to the East, by way of the Isthmus of Darien. It is to build our merchant marine. It is to furnish new markets for the products of our farms, shops and manufactories. It is to make slavery insupportable in Cuba and Porto Rico at once, and ultimately so in Brazil. It is to settle the unhappy condition of Cuba, and end an exterminating conflict. It is to provide honest means of paying our honest debts without taxing the people. It is to furnish our citizens with the necessities of every day life at cheaper rates than ever before; and it is, in a rapid stride toward that greatness which the intelligence, industry and enterprise of the citizens of the United States entitle the country to assume among the nations. I earnestly urge upon Congress early action expressive of its views as to the best means of acquiring San Domingo. My suggestion is that by a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress the Executive be authorized to appoint a commission to negotiate for a treaty with the authorities of San Domingo for the acquisition of that island, and that an appropriation be made to defray the expenses of such commission. The question may then be determined by a resolution of the two Houses of Congress upon a resolution of the United States, as in the case of the acquisition of Texas, and as in the case of the acquisition of San Domingo, and of the great disadvantages, I might almost say calamities, to flow from non-acquisition, that I believe the subject has only to be investigated to be approved.

It is to be regretted that our representations in regard to the injurious effects, especially upon the revenues of the United States, of the policy of the Mexican government in exempting our import duties from a large tract of its territory on our border, have not only been fruitless, but that it is even proposed in that country to extend the limits within which the privilege advertised to has hitherto been enjoyed. The expediency of taking into your serious consideration proper means for countervailing the policy referred to, it is presumed, engage your earnest attention.

It is the obvious interest, especially of neighboring nations, to provide against injury to those who may have contracted high crimes within her borders, and who may have sought refuge abroad for this purpose. Extradition treaties have been concluded with several of the Central American republics, and others are in progress. The sense of Congress is desired, as early as may be convenient, upon the proceedings of the Commission on Claims against Venezuela, as communicated in the messages of March 4, 1869; March 1, 1870, and March 31, 1870. It has not been deemed advisable to distribute any of the money which has been received from that government, until Congress shall have acted upon the subject.

The massacres of French and Russian residents at Tien-Tsin, under circumstances of great barbarity, were supposed by some to have been premeditated, and to indicate a purpose among the populace to exterminate foreigners in the Chinese empire. The evidence fails to establish such supposition, but shows a complicity by the local authorities and a mob. The government at Peking, however, seems to have been disposed to fulfill its treaty obligations so far as it was able to do so. Unfortunately the war between the German States and France reached China soon after the massacre. It would appear that the popular mind became possessed with the idea that this contest, extending to Chinese waters, would neutralize the Christian influence and power, and that the time was coming when the superstitious mass might expect foreigners to restore mandarin influence. Anticipating trouble from this cause, I invited France and North Germany to make an authorized suspension of hostilities in the East, where they were temporarily suspended by act of the commanders, to act together for the future protection in China of the lives and property of Americans and Europeans.

Since the adjournment of Congress the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain, for abolishing the mixed Courts for the suppression of the slave trade, have been recognized. It is believed that the slave trade is now confined to the eastern coast of Africa, where the slaves are taken to Arabian markets.

The ratifications of the naturalization convention between Great Britain and the United States have been exchanged during the recess, and thus a long standing dispute between the governments has been settled in accordance with the principles contended for by the United States.

In April last, when engaged in locating a military reservation near Penning, a corps of engineers discovered that the commonly received boundary line between the United States and the British possessions at that place is about fifty-seven hundred feet south of the true position of the zenith parallel; and that the line, when run on what is now supposed to be the true position of that parallel, would leave the fort of the Hudson Bay Company at Penning within the territory of the United States. This information being communicated to the British government, it was requested to consent, and I did consent, that the British occupation of the fort of the Hudson Bay Company should continue for the present. I deem it important, however, that this part of the boundary line should be definitely fixed by a joint commission of the governments, and submit therewith estimates of the expense of such a commission on our part.

The production of our own supply of these articles will cut off more than one hundred millions of our annual imports, besides increasing our exports. With such a picture it is easy to see how our large debt abroad is ultimately to be extinguished. With a balance of trade against us, including the interest of the

mitted any act during the war by which the United States has just cause of complaint. Our firm and unalterable convictions are directly the reverse, and therefore I recommend to Congress to authorize the appointment of a commission to take proof of the amounts and the ownership of their claims on notice to the representatives of her Majesty at Washington, and that authority be given for the purchase of these claims by the United States, so that the government shall have the ownership of the private claims, as well